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## **DOE funds 14 Native American Tribes**

### **To develop renewable energy**

**Golden, Colo. – July 22, 2002 –** Residing in the upper peninsula of Michigan, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians is well removed from civilization. The Tribe struggles to meet its energy needs as it stretches across a vast area of the Upper Great Lakes and into Canada. Existing electricity is expensive, considering the annual income per capita is \$7,106 per year.

With strong wind resources though, the Chippewa might find themselves in a good position to benefit from the use of clean energy alternatives.

Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham announced today \$3 million in grants to 14 Native Americans tribes, including the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe, to advance the development of renewable energy technologies on tribal lands. Fourteen out of 37 proposals were selected for funding this year.

“The U.S. Department of Energy’s Tribal Energy Program is committed to helping our Native American Tribes develop clean, affordable and reliable energy options,” Abraham said. “These projects will encourage tribal self-sufficiency, increase employment and promote economic development.”

The Sault St. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians plans to conduct a study to determine whether or not resources are adequate to develop wind power on the reservation.

Other projects to receive DOE funding include:

■ **Colville Confederated Tribes (North Central Washington):** Installation of a substation to reduce transmission loss from the tribally owned Colville Indian Power and Veneer (CIPV) Plant. The Tribe estimates it loses from \$160,000-260,000 per year in transmission loss from the biomass-fueled plant.

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## NATIVE AMERICAN AWARDS

■ **Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians (Anza, Calif.):** Installation of a wind/photovoltaic hybrid system to provide heat, power and communication needs for the Tribe's ecotourism resort and training center. This is intended to complete the power needs for Ramona's ecotourism business and make Ramona the first reservation to operate entirely off the grid using only renewable energy/energy conservation technology.

■ **Northern Cheyenne Nation, Inc. (Lame Deer, Mont.):** Study to determine if resources are available to build a wind facility. The study will also examine the potential of solar and biomass resources.

■ **Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (Choctaw, Miss.):** Study to determine how effective the use of poultry litter, either alone or mixed with wood residues, can be when used to generate electricity for the reservation or for export back into the grid.

■ **Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (Central Oregon):** Three-year comprehensive study of nine sites to determine the development of wind power.

■ **Pueblo of Jemez (North Central New Mexico):** Geothermal study along the Jemez River to assess the feasibility of using resources to heat spas, bathhouses or greenhouses. For centuries, the Tribe has made use of a low-temperature geothermal system that manifests itself as thermal seeps and springs along the river.

■ **Oneida Tribe of Indians (near Green Bay, Wis.):** Study across the reservation to determine where to increase renewable energy technologies, such as wind, solar hot water and photovoltaics to help establish an independent Tribal utility company. Such a utility would lower costs, create tribal jobs and enhance tribal sovereignty.

■ **Confederated Tribe-Umatilla Indian Reservation (Pendleton, Ore.):** A study to determine what renewable resources are available on this tribal land.

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## NATIVE AMERICAN AWARDS

The study will last 12 months and identify the six best options for renewable energy development.

■ **Kaw Nation of Oklahoma (Kaw City, Okla., near Kan.-Okla. Border):** Wind power generation study for the Kaw Nation's tribal housing, services and enterprises in Newkirk, Okla. Also to examine the potential of integrating the wind facility into a re-development plan for tribally owned property.

■ **Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (Bethel, Alaska, southwest Alaska):** Wind power generation study for YKHC facilities and surrounding communities. Energy costs savings resulting from the project would allow the YKHC to direct more funding toward its core mission of providing quality health care to the Alaska Native communities in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region.

■ **White Mountain Apache (Tucson, Ariz.):** Biomass cogeneration study that would develop energy from logging and mill waste. The reservation occupies approximately 1.66 million acres, much of which is forested.

■ **Makah Tribal Council (Neah Bay, Wash.):** The Makah plan to determine the feasibility of developing wind, micro-hydroelectric and solar power on their land. This traditional whaling nation has grown in population, increasing its demand for power. The reservation occupies the northwest point of the continental U.S.

■ **Manzanita Band of Mission Indians (San Diego County, California):** Wind source study to determine if resources are abundant and commercially- viable on their lands. Manzanita is located 4,000 feet above sea level on the Tecate Divide between the Pacific Coast and the Imperial Valley.

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## NATIVE AMERICAN AWARDS

### Renewable Energy Development on Tribal Lands

Technology (Type)	Native American Tribe and Location	Proposed Funding Amount	Proposed Cost Share
Development of a substation to allow marketing excess power from biomass	Colville Confederated Tribes (North Central Washington)	\$581,700	\$124,000
Development of a wind/photovoltaic and propane generator hybrid system	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians (Anza, Calif.)	\$270,736	\$321,500
Wind, solar and biomass study	Northern Cheyenne Nation, Inc. (Lame Deer, Mont.)	\$230,000	\$68,400
Wind power generation study	Sault Ste. Marie Tribe (Michigan, upper peninsula)	\$157,944	\$148,861
Biomass (poultry litter and/or wood residue) generation study	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians (Choctaw, Miss.)	\$127,990	\$0
Wind power generation study	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (Central Oregon)	\$463,796	\$60,561
Geothermal study	Pueblo of Jemez (North Central New Mexico.)	\$173,086	\$0
Wind, solar (photovoltaic and hot water) and building energy efficiency study	Oneida Tribe of Indians (near Green Bay, Wis.)	\$300,000	\$74,585
Phase 1 renewable energy study	Confederated Tribe-Umatilla Indian Reservation (Pendleton, Ore.)	\$172,417	\$0
Wind and biomass study	Kaw Nation of Oklahoma (Kaw City, Okla.)	\$184,649	\$76,157
Wind power generation study to offset high cost diesel generated power	Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (Bethel, Alaska)	\$68,490	\$0
Biomass cogeneration study	White Mountain Apache Tribe (Tucson, Ariz.)	\$28,007	\$0
Wind, micro-hydroelectric and solar study	Makah Tribe Council (Neah Bay, Wash.)	\$112,935	\$0
Wind study	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians (San Diego County California)	\$119,244	\$12,605

